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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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Adrien Bruno

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YOUNG & THOMPSON
209 Madison Street
Suite 500
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314

EXAMINER

GEBRIEL, SELAM T

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2622

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DELIVERY MODE

04/09/2009

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/591,237	BRUNO, ADRIEN	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	SELAM T. GEBRIEL	2622	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 August 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 11-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 11-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 31 August 2006 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>08/31/2006</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

1. *Content of Specification*

- (a) Title of the Invention: See 37 CFR 1.72(a) and MPEP § 606. The title of the invention should be placed at the top of the first page of the specification unless the title is provided in an application data sheet. The title of the invention should be brief but technically accurate and descriptive, preferably from two to seven words may not contain more than 500 characters.
- (b) Cross-References to Related Applications: See 37 CFR 1.78 and MPEP § 201.11.
- (c) Statement Regarding Federally Sponsored Research and Development: See MPEP § 310.
- (d) The Names Of The Parties To A Joint Research Agreement: See 37 CFR 1.71(g).
- (e) Incorporation-By-Reference Of Material Submitted On a Compact Disc: The specification is required to include an incorporation-by-reference of electronic documents that are to become part of the permanent United States Patent and Trademark Office records in the file of a patent application. See 37 CFR 1.52(e) and MPEP § 608.05. Computer program listings (37 CFR 1.96(c)), "Sequence Listings" (37 CFR 1.821(c)), and tables having more than 50 pages of text were permitted as electronic documents on compact discs beginning on September 8, 2000.
- (f) Background of the Invention: See MPEP § 608.01(c). The specification should set forth the Background of the Invention in two parts:
 - (1) Field of the Invention: A statement of the field of art to which the invention pertains. This statement may include a paraphrasing of the applicable U.S. patent classification definitions of the subject matter of the claimed invention. This item may also be titled "Technical Field."
 - (2) Description of the Related Art including information disclosed under 37 CFR 1.97 and 37 CFR 1.98: A description of the related art known to the applicant and including, if applicable, references to specific related art and problems involved in the prior art which are

solved by the applicant's invention. This item may also be titled "Background Art."

- (g) Brief Summary of the Invention: See MPEP § 608.01(d). A brief summary or general statement of the invention as set forth in 37 CFR 1.73. The summary is separate and distinct from the abstract and is directed toward the invention rather than the disclosure as a whole. The summary may point out the advantages of the invention or how it solves problems previously existent in the prior art (and preferably indicated in the Background of the Invention). In chemical cases it should point out in general terms the utility of the invention. If possible, the nature and gist of the invention or the inventive concept should be set forth. Objects of the invention should be treated briefly and only to the extent that they contribute to an understanding of the invention.
- (h) Brief Description of the Several Views of the Drawing(s): See MPEP § 608.01(f). A reference to and brief description of the drawing(s) as set forth in 37 CFR 1.74.
- (i) Detailed Description of the Invention: See MPEP § 608.01(g). A description of the preferred embodiment(s) of the invention as required in 37 CFR 1.71. The description should be as short and specific as is necessary to describe the invention adequately and accurately. Where elements or groups of elements, compounds, and processes, which are conventional and generally widely known in the field of the invention described and their exact nature or type is not necessary for an understanding and use of the invention by a person skilled in the art, they should not be described in detail. However, where particularly complicated subject matter is involved or where the elements, compounds, or processes may not be commonly or widely known in the field, the specification should refer to another patent or readily available publication which adequately describes the subject matter.
- (j) Claim or Claims: See 37 CFR 1.75 and MPEP § 608.01(m). The claim or claims must commence on separate sheet or electronic page (37 CFR 1.52(b)(3)). Where a claim sets forth a plurality of elements or steps, each element or step of the claim should be separated by a line indentation. There may be plural indentations to further segregate subcombinations or related steps. See 37 CFR 1.75 and MPEP § 608.01(i)-(p).
- (k) Abstract of the Disclosure: See MPEP § 608.01(f). A brief narrative of the disclosure as a whole in a single paragraph of 150 words or less commencing on a separate sheet following the claims. In an international application which has entered the national stage (37 CFR 1.491(b)), the applicant need not submit an abstract commencing on a separate sheet if

an abstract was published with the international application under PCT Article 21. The abstract that appears on the cover page of the pamphlet published by the International Bureau (IB) of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) is the abstract that will be used by the USPTO. See MPEP § 1893.03(e).

- (l) Sequence Listing. See 37 CFR 1.821-1.825 and MPEP §§ 2421-2431. The requirement for a sequence listing applies to all sequences disclosed in a given application, whether the sequences are claimed or not. See MPEP § 2421.02.

Arrangement of the Specification

As provided in 37 CFR 1.77(b), the specification of a utility application should include the following sections in order. Each of the lettered items should appear in upper case, without underlining or bold type, as a section heading. If no text follows the section heading, the phrase "Not Applicable" should follow the section heading:

- (a) TITLE OF THE INVENTION.
- (b) CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS.
- (c) STATEMENT REGARDING FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH OR DEVELOPMENT.
- (d) THE NAMES OF THE PARTIES TO A JOINT RESEARCH AGREEMENT.
- (e) INCORPORATION-BY-REFERENCE OF MATERIAL SUBMITTED ON A COMPACT DISC.
- (f) BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION.
 - (1) Field of the Invention.
 - (2) Description of Related Art including information disclosed under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.
- (g) BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION.
- (h) BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWING(S).
- (i) DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION.
- (j) CLAIM OR CLAIMS (commencing on a separate sheet).
- (k) ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE (commencing on a separate sheet).
- (l) SEQUENCE LISTING (See MPEP § 2424 and 37 CFR 1.821-1.825. A "Sequence Listing" is required on paper if the application discloses a nucleotide or amino acid sequence as defined in 37 CFR 1.821(a) and if the required "Sequence Listing" is not submitted as an electronic document on compact disc).

The following guidelines illustrate the preferred layout for the specification of a utility application. These guidelines are suggested for the applicant's use.

The examiner also would like to direct applicant's attention to the following:

Abstract of the Disclosure: See MPEP § 608.01(f). A brief narrative of the disclosure as a whole in a single paragraph of 150 words or less commencing on a separate sheet following the claims. In an international application which has entered the national stage (37 CFR 1.491(b)), the applicant need not submit an abstract commencing on a separate sheet if an abstract was published with the international application under PCT Article 21. The abstract that appears on the cover page of the pamphlet published by the International Bureau (IB) of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) is the abstract that will be used by the USPTO. See MPEP § 1893.03(e).

Appropriate correction is required.

Drawings

2. Figures 1, 2, and 3 are objected to because they are not labeled properly. For example, figure 3 shows a chart of a video-telephony method or step, the steps has to be shown in the Figure or drawing, for example step 82 should be replaced by filming or what ever the applicant chooses to replace it with but all the numbers should be replaced by the steps that are being performed. Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as "amended." If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. Each

Art Unit: 2622

drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 11 –14 and 16-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Maekawa (US 5,838,250) in view of Conoval (US 6,400,903 B1).

Regarding claim 11, Maekawa discloses an image-taking system (Figure 1 Remote Apparatus 10 and Video Telephone Set 32) including:

A first mobile telephone (Figure 1 Remote Apparatus 10) able to set up at least one telephone link (a call originated by the user from the video telephone 32 and a mutual communication is established with a first mobile telephone or remote apparatus 1) with a second telephone (Figure 1 Video Telephone Set 32) over a telephone network (Figure 1 Communication Line 30 Col 5 Lines 16 – 18), this mobile telephone (Figure 1 Remote Apparatus 10) being equipped with at least one image-taking point (Figure 1 Video Camera 12 and Light Emitting Element 26) for taking images (Col 4 Lines 23 – 28, "The user originates a call from a video telephone set 32 at the outside

Art Unit: 2622

place where the user is located to the in-house remote-control apparatus 10 via the communication line 30. The remote-control apparatus 10 inside the user's house responds to this call, and a mutual communication is established"), and

The second telephone (Figure 1 Video Telephone Set 32) being able to display (Image is displayed on 32a) the images taken using the first mobile telephone (Col 4 Lines 28 – 34, "An image taken by the video camera 12 of the remote-control apparatus 10 is displayed on a monitor screen 32a of the video telephone set 32 at the outside place where the user is located"),

Wherein the first telephone (Figure 1 Remote Apparatus 10) includes at least one controllable motor (Camera Drive Control Circuit 28 supply signals to the panning and tilting mechanism of Remote Apparatus 10) suitable for moving the image-taking point (Figure 1 Video Camera 12 and Light Emitting Element 26) in response to movement instructions (Control Signals such as DTMF) received by the first mobile telephone (Col 3 Lines 41 – 48), and wherein:

The second telephone (Figure 1 Video Telephone Set 32) includes a module (Since a movement instruction is sent for the second telephone, it is inherent that there is module within the second for sending the movement instructions) for sending the movement instructions (Control Signals such as DTMF) to the first mobile telephone over the telephone network (Col 4 Lines 45 – 57),

The image-taking point (Figure 1 and 2 Video Camera 12 and Light Emitting Element 26) is mounted rotatably (See Figure 2) about first and second non-collinear axes of rotation (Col 4 Lines 10 – 17 and Col 4 Lines 45 - 57, The camera drive control

Art Unit: 2622

circuit controls the orientation, zoom, and focus of the video camera 12. Since camera 12 is panned and tilted by using the panning drive mechanism and the tilting mechanism, when the panning mechanism is used the video camera is rotated in one direction for example horizontal panning direction, the examiner will interpret the first axes of rotation as the horizontal panning direction and when the tilting the camera is moved in the up/down direction or vertical direction, the examiner will interpret the second axes of rotation as the up/down or vertical direction of Maekawa), and

The at least one motor (The panning and tilting mechanism of Remote Apparatus 10)) is able to rotate the or each image-taking point (Figure 1 Video Camera 12 and Light Emitting Element 26) about the first and second axes, the rotations about the first and second axes being controllable independently of each other (Col 4 Lines 10 – 17 and Col 4 Lines 45 - 57, The camera drive control circuit controls the orientation, zoom, and focus of the video camera 12. Since camera 12 is panned and tilted by using the panning drive mechanism and the tilting mechanism, when the panning mechanism is used the video camera is rotated in one direction for example horizontal panning direction, the examiner will interpret the first axes of rotation as the horizontal panning direction and when the tilting the camera is moved in the up/down direction or vertical direction, the examiner will interpret the second axes of rotation as the up/down or vertical direction of Maekawa, Different pan and tilt instruction is given therefore the first and second axes are being controlled independently).

Maekawa does not explicitly disclose the first telephone including at least one controllable **motor** suitable for moving the image-taking point and the motor being able

Art Unit: 2622

to rotate the image taking point about the first and second axes, the rotations about the first and second axes being controlled independently of each other.

In the same field of endeavor Conoval disclose a remote camera relay apparatus (Figure 3B) for remotely operating self-contained, un-attended digital camera (Figure 3B Digital Camera 2) over a communication link (Figure 2 Antenna 7 receives signal from outside source) comprising means for (Figure 3B Stepper Motor 30 and 34) rotating a camera for taking photos and forwarding images from various points. Stepper motor 30 is rotatable in the vertical plane 32 and stepper motor 34, rotatable in the lateral plane 24 (Col 9 Lines 30 – 58 and Figure 3B, Since rotation in vertical plane and lateral plane are controlled by using different motors the rotations are controlled independently of each other).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one ordinary skilled in art at the time the invention was made to move the camera or image point of Maekawa using stepper motors of Conoval. The advantage of using such motors is that the relative, orthogonal orientation of the lateral stepper motor 34 and vertical motor 30, arranged on a stage 36 results in achieving 360 degrees of pan and tilt movement.

Regarding claim 12, Maekawa in view of Conoval disclose a system according to claim 11, wherein the at least one motor (Maekawa, See Figure 2 panning and tilting mechanism, Col 4 Lines 6 - 17) is secured to the first mobile telephone (Conoval, Col 9 Lines 30 – 58 and Figure 3B).

Regarding claim 13, Maekawa discloses a system according to claim 11

Maekawa does not disclose an independent support for the first mobile telephone, this independent support including mechanical means of coupling/uncoupling of the first mobile telephone with the support, and wherein this support includes the at least one motor, the at least one motor being able to move the coupling/uncoupling means in response to movement instructions received by the first mobile telephone so as to move the image-taking point.

In the same field of endeavor Conoval discloses a independent support (Figure 3A Enclosure 25) for the digital camera (Figure 3A Digital camera 2), this independent support including mechanical means (Figure 3A Screw assembly 22 and knurled sprockets 23) of coupling/uncoupling of the camera with the support, and wherein this support includes the at least one motor (Figure 3A Motor 20), the at least one motor being able to move the coupling/uncoupling means in response to movement instructions (Commands for host computers) received by the support so as to move the camera (Col 9 Lines 31 – 57).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to use the support system of Conoval to support the first mobile telephone of Maekawa insuring that the mobile telephone is secured and moved according to instructions given by the remote apparatuses to carry out image capturing process. The motivation to use such a support system is offer a remote, unattended imaging capability at low cost.

Regarding claim 14, Maekawa in view of Conoval disclose a system according to claim 13, wherein the independent support (Conoval, Figure 3A Screw assembly 22

Art Unit: 2622

and knurled sprockets 23) includes a movable receptacle (the screw assembly and the knurled sprockets constitute the movable receptacle) equipped with mechanical coupling/uncoupling means (Conoval, Figure 3A Screw assembly 22 and knurled sprockets 23), and wherein the at least one motor (Figure 3A Motor 20) is able to move the receptacle in response to movement instructions (Commands originated from host computer) received by the first mobile telephone (Conoval, Col 9 Lines 31 – 57).

Regarding claim 16, Maekawa in view of Conoval disclose a system according to claim 11, wherein the image-taking point (Figure 1 Video Camera 12 and Light Emitting Element 26) includes a zoom facility (the camera drive control circuit controls zoom of the video camera) that can be adjusted in response to zoom instructions (Control Signals such as DTMF) received by the first mobile telephone, and wherein the second telephone (Figure 1 Video Telephone Set 32) includes a module (it is inherent that since a zoom instruction is sent from video telephone set 32 to remote apparatus 10 there is module in video telephone set 21 for sending zoom instruction) for sending zoom instructions to the first mobile telephone over the telephone network (Maekawa, Col 4 Lines 10 – 17 and Col 4 Lines 45 - 57, The camera drive control circuit controls the orientation, zoom, and focus of the video camera 12).

Regarding claim 17, Maekawa in view of Conoval disclose a system according to claim 11, wherein the first mobile telephone (Figure 1 Remote Apparatus 10) includes at least one camera (Figure 1 & 2, Video camera 12) equipped with the image-taking point (Maekawa, Col 4 Lines 29 – 34).

Regarding claim 18, Maekawa discloses a first mobile telephone (Figure 1 Remote Apparatus 10) able to set up at least one telephone link (a call originated by the user from the video telephone 32 and a mutual communication is established with a first mobile telephone or remote apparatus 1) with a second telephone (Figure 1 Video Telephone Set 32) over a telephone network, this first mobile telephone being equipped with at least one image-taking point (Figure 1 & 2, (Figure 1 Video Camera 12 and Light Emitting Element 26)) for taking images, wherein:

the first telephone (Figure 1 Remote Apparatus 10) includes at least one controllable motor (Camera Drive Control Circuit 28 supply signals to the panning and tilting mechanism of Remote Apparatus 10) suitable for moving the image-taking point (Figure 1 Video Camera 12 and Light Emitting Element 26) in response to movement instructions (Control Signals such as DTMF) received over the telephone network (Col 3 Lines 41 – 48), and wherein:

the image-taking point (Figure 1 and 2 Video Camera 12 and Light Emitting Element 26) is mounted rotatably (See Figure 2) about first and second non-collinear axes of rotation (Col 4 Lines 10 – 17 and Col 4 Lines 45 - 57, The camera drive control circuit controls the orientation, zoom, and focus of the video camera 12. Since camera 12 is panned and tilted by using the panning drive mechanism and the tilting mechanism, when the panning mechanism is used the video camera is rotated in one direction for example horizontal panning direction, the examiner will interpret the first axes of rotation as the horizontal panning direction and when the tilting the camera is moved in the

Art Unit: 2622

up/down direction or vertical direction, the examiner will interpret the second axes of rotation as the up/down or vertical direction of Maekawa), and

The at least one motor (The panning and tilting mechanism of Remote Apparatus 10)) is able to rotate the or each image-taking point (Figure 1 Video Camera 12 and Light Emitting Element 26) about the first and second axes, the rotations about the first and second axes being controllable independently of each other (Col 4 Lines 10 – 17 and Col 4 Lines 45 - 57, The camera drive control circuit controls the orientation, zoom, and focus of the video camera 12. Since camera 12 is paned and tilted by using the panning drive mechanism and the tilting mechanism, when the panning mechanism is used the video camera is rotated in one direction for example horizontal panning direction, the examiner will interpret the first axes of rotation as the horizontal panning direction and when the tilting the camera is moved in the up/down direction or vertical direction, the examiner will interpret the second axes of rotation as the up/down or vertical direction of Maekawa, Different pan and tilt instruction is given therefore the first and second axes are being controlled independently).

Maekawa does not explicitly disclose the first telephone including at least one controllable **motor** suitable for moving the image-taking point and the motor being able to rotate the image taking point about the first and second axes, the rotations about the first and second axes being controlled independently of each other.

In the same field of endeavor Conoval disclose a remote camera relay apparatus (Figure 3B) for remotely operating self-contained, un-attended digital camera (Figure 3B Digital Camera 2) over a communication link (Figure 2 Antenna 7 receives signal from

Art Unit: 2622

outside source) comprising means for (Figure 3B Stepper Motor 30 and 34) rotating a camera for taking photos and forwarding images from various points. Stepper motor 30 is rotatable in the vertical plane 32 and stepper motor 34, rotatable in the lateral plane 24 (Col 9 Lines 30 – 58 and Figure 3B, Since rotation in vertical plane and lateral plane are controlled by using different motors the rotations are controlled independently of each other).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one ordinary skilled in art at the time the invention was made to move the camera or image point of Maekawa using stepper motors of Conoval. The advantage of using such motors is that the relative, orthogonal orientation of the lateral stepper motor 34 and vertical motor 30, arranged on a stage 36 results in achieving 360 degrees of pan and tilt movement.

Regarding claim 19, Maekawa discloses a mobile telephone (Figure 1 Remote Appratus 10) equipped with at least one image-taking point (Figure 1 Video camera 12 and Light Emitting Elements) for taking images (Col 4 Lines 24 – 33).

Maekawa does not disclose a support including means for the coupling/uncoupling of the mobile telephone with the support, and at least one controllable motor suitable for moving the coupling/uncoupling means in response to movement instructions received by the mobile telephone so as to move the image-taking point, and the at least one motor is able to rotate the image-taking point about first and second non-collinear axes, the rotations about the first and second axes being controllable independently of each other.

Art Unit: 2622

In the same field of endeavor Conoval discloses a support (Figure 3B Support 25) including means for (Figure 3B Stage 36) the coupling/uncoupling of a digital camera (Figure 3B Digital Camera 2) with the support, and at least one controllable motor (Figure 3B Vertical Stepper Motor 30 and Lateral Stepper Motor 34) suitable for moving the coupling/uncoupling means in response to movement instructions received by the mobile telephone so as to move the image-taking point, and the at least one motor (Figure 3B Vertical Stepper Motor 30 and Lateral Stepper Motor 34) is able to rotate the image-taking point about first (Vertical Direction 22) and second (Lateral Direction 24) non-collinear axes, the rotations about the first (Vertical) and second (Lateral) axes being controllable independently of each other (Col 9 Lines 31 – 58, Since two motors are used to move the camera in lateral direction and vertical direction, the first (vertical) and the second (lateral) axes are controlled independently of each other).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to use the support system of Conoval to support the first mobile telephone of Maekawa insuring that the mobile telephone is secured and moved according to instructions given by the remote apparatuses to carry out image capturing process. The motivation to use such a support system is to offer a remote, unattended imaging capability at low cost.

Regarding claim 20, Maekawa discloses a second telephone (Figure 1 Video telephone set 32) able to set up at least one telephone link (The user can make a call to remote apparatus) with a first mobile telephone (Figure 1 Remote Apparatus 10) over a

Art Unit: 2622

telephone network, this second telephone (Figure 1 Video telephone set 32) including a screen (Figure 1 Display 32 a) for displaying images taken using the first mobile telephone (Col 4 Lines 28 – 33), this first mobile telephone (Figure 1 Remote Apparatus 10) being in accordance with claim 18 (Figure 1 Remote Apparatus 10, See claim 18 rejection if needed),

Wherein this second telephone (Figure 1 Video telephone set 32) is equipped with a module (Since a movement instruction is sent for the second telephone, it is inherent that there is module within the second for sending the movement instructions) for sending movement instructions (Control signals like DTMF) to the at least one motor (Panning and Tilting mechanism) of the first mobile telephone or of the support, over the telephone network (Col 3 Lines 66 – 67 to Col 4 Lines 1 – 17 & Col 4 Lines 45 – 52, Instruction sent to the body case 60A and 60B, wherein the body case 60B is used for housing a panning mechanism and wherein the body case 60A is used for housing a tilting mechanism)

Maekawa does not explicitly disclose the first telephone including at least one controllable **motor** or the support system including a **motor**.

In the same field of endeavor Conoval discloses a support (Figure 3A Enclosure 25) for the digital camera (Figure 3A Digital camera 2), this independent support including mechanical means (Figure 3A Screw assembly 22 and knurled sprockets 23) of coupling/uncoupling of the camera with the support, and wherein this support includes the at least one motor (Figure 3A Motor 20), the at least one motor being able to move the coupling/uncoupling means in response to movement instructions

Art Unit: 2622

(Commands for host computers) received by the support so as to move the camera (Col 9 Lines 31 – 57).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to use the support system of Conoval to support the first mobile telephone of Maekawa insuring that the mobile telephone is secured and moved according to instructions given by the remote apparatuses to carry out image capturing process. The motivation to use such a support system is offer a remote, unattended imaging capability at low cost.

5. Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Maekawa (US 5,838,250) in view of Conoval (US 6,400,903 B1) in further view of Kaylor et al. (US 2003/0025791 A1)

Regarding claim 15, Maekawa in view of Conoval disclose system according to claim 11,

Maekawa in view of Conoval does not clearly disclose the first mobile telephone includes two image-taking points spaced one from the other so as to be able to produce images in stereoscopy.

In the same field of endeavor Kaylor disclose a video surveillance system (Figure 1) comprising two stereo cameras (Figure 1 stereo cameras 22) mounted on a crossbar (The bar that is connecting the two cameras) and spaced as far apart as possible for providing a user with a stereo image (Page 5 Section 0059).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Maekawa and Conoval with two

Art Unit: 2622

camera or lenses to capture a stereoscopy or stereo image as taught by Kaylor. The motivation to have two lenses in a system is to capture a stereo image giving the user of the system the ability or the option to capture an image with wide field of range and allowing the user to effectively capture images out of the range of a single lens or camera system as the case when a system uses one lens or camera.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to SELAM T. GEBRIEL whose telephone number is (571)270-1652. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday 7.30am-5.00pm. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Tran Sinh can be reached on 571-272-7564. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Application/Control Number: 10/591,237

Page 19

Art Unit: 2622

/Selam T Gebriel/

Examiner, Art Unit 2622

Tuesday, March 24, 2009

/Yogesh K Aggarwal/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2622